

Financial Statement and Budget Estimates of the
Mysore State 1909-10.

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PART II.

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Financial Statement and Budget-Estimates of the Mysore State, 1909-10.

Preliminary Remarks.

As this is the first occasion on which the State Budget is being published in the official Gazette for the information of the public, it is necessary to offer a few words of explanation with reference to certain terms of a technical nature the use of which is unavoidable in connection with the budget.

2. The accounts of the State are compiled by the Comptroller from the vouchers and cash accounts received from Treasuries. The financial year is from 1st July to 30th June following, but the accounts of any year cannot be ready till some time after the end of the year has elapsed. The accounts of a year ending 30th June have to be kept "open" till the 30th of November following, to admit of adjustments being made on account of transactions relating to this Government taking place at a distance which come on the books of this Government through the accounts of other account offices. The final accounts for a year ending 30th June can thus be ready only about the end of December following. It is therefore clear that the latest year of which the final accounts are now available is 1907-08.

3. The preliminary arrangements for framing the budget estimates for any year are taken in hand about the month of February of the preceding official year. Only eight months of a year are, therefore, over when the work of estimating the next year's revenue and expenditure under each head has to be undertaken. The actual figures for eight months of the first year are, therefore, ascertained and on the basis of eight months' actuals, "Revised Estimates" for the year are prepared by adding the estimated figures for the remaining four months. The "Revised Estimates" thus prepared of the year about to expire are very useful in framing the budget estimates of the ensuing year.

4. For the purpose of following the course of revenue and expenditure as laid down in the budget estimates for any year, it is necessary to study the figures of three consecutive years, ending with the one for which the budget is under consideration. For instance, along with the proposed estimates for 1909-10 the corresponding figures for the two previous years, namely, 1907-08 and 1908-09, would be required for a study of the present financial position and for its comparison with the position in the preceding two years. The detailed estimates therefore give against each head the figures as they appear in the "Accounts" of 1907-08 and in the "Revised Estimates" for 1908-09 along with those in the budget estimates for 1909-10. A brief general review of the Accounts of 1907-08 and of the revised estimates of 1908-09 is also given below before the figures of the budget estimates for 1909-10 are discussed. For the accounts for 1907-08 a review of the total figures for Revenue and Expenditure only is here considered sufficient. A full and detailed Appropriation Report on the accounts of each year is drawn up by the Comptroller and submitted to Government, and a reference may be made to it for information on any point connected with the final accounts.

Accounts of 1907-08.

5. The budget estimates of 1907-08 provided for receipts and expenditure as shown below:—

	Rs.
Revenue	2,26,08,000
Expenditure	2,12,01,000
Difference	14,07,000

This difference was shown in the budget as follows:—

Set aside from the Cauvery Power Scheme Revenue for redemption of 4 per cent loan of 20 lakhs	1,33,000
Net income from the Cauvery Power Scheme appropriated for replenishment of cash balance	10,34,000
Famine Insurance Reserve	2,00,000
Budget Surplus	40,000
Total	14,07,000

6. In the accounts of 1907-08 as finally closed the figures stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Revenue and receipts	2,41,40,694
Expenditure	2,11,58,680
Difference	29,82,014

This difference appears in the accounts as follows:

	Rs.
Set aside from the Cauvery Power Scheme Revenue for redemption of the 4 per cent loan of 20 lakhs	1,33,333
Net income from the Cauvery Power Scheme appropriated for replenishment of cash balance	12,30,228
Famine Insurance Reserve	2,00,000
Budget Surplus	14,18,453

7. The accounts of 1907-08 were, therefore, better than the estimates by Rs. 15,75,014, and this result was due mainly to the improvement on the revenue side, to which most of the important heads of revenue, namely, Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Railways and the Cauvery Power Scheme, contributed. The estimate of revenue proved too cautious, while that of expenditure was on the whole well foreseen, the difference between the total estimate and the total actual expenditure being less than half a lakh. There were increases under some of the heads of expenditure but they were counterbalanced by savings on the grants under other heads. The whole of the building contribution of five lakhs promised for the Indian Institute of Science was paid in 1907-08.

Revised Estimates for 1908-09.

8. The budget estimates for 1908-09 provided for receipts and expenditure as shown below:—

	Rs.
Revenue and other receipts	2,28,15,000
Expenditure	2,13,89,000
Difference	14,26,000

The difference was, as usual, shown in the Budget as follows:—

	Rs.
Set aside from the Cauvery Power Scheme revenue for redemption of the 4 per cent loan of 20 lakhs	1,33,000
Net income from the Cauvery Power Scheme appropriated for replenishment of cash balance	10,77,000
Famine Insurance Reserve	2,00,000
Budget Surplus	16,000
	14,26,000

9. In the revised estimates for 1908-09, prepared on the basis of eight months' actual expenditure from July 1908 to February 1909, the figures stand as follow:—

	Rs.
Revenue and other receipts	2,22,46,000
Expenditure	2,12,94,000
Difference	9,52,000